

The title of the book reminds us that these ceramics are available for everyone to see, *Ceramics in Plain Sight*, yet it is curious that the century or so that has been devoted to the serious study of glazed medieval table wares has concentrated on finds from under the ground, ‘out of sight’. This volume contributes significantly to bringing the two together. It is a valuable work of reference that will be consulted for a long time to come.

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## MULTIPERIOD

**Eva Apostolou and Charles Doyen (eds), *Obolos 10. Coins in the Peloponnese. La monnaie dans le Péloponnèse. Proceedings of the Sixth Scientific Meeting of the Friends of the Numismatic Museum, Argos, May 26–29, 2011. Volume 1: Ancient Times. Volume 2: Byzantine and Modern Times. BCH Supplément 57. pp. 527 + 285, with figs, ills, maps. Athens: École Française d’Athènes, 2017. ISBN 978-2-86958-279-8, paperback €90.***

The proceedings of the sixth scientific meeting of the Friends of the Numismatic Museum (Athens), held in Argos from 26 to 29 May 2011, were published in 2017 in the *Suppléments du BCH* (57) (= the 10th volume of *Obolos*) under the joint direction of Eva Apostolou (chief curator at the Numismatic Museum) and Charles Doyen (research fellow at the FNRS). This symposium was organised in memory of two famous numismatists: Tony Hackens (1939–1997) and Mando Oikonomidou (1927–2015).

The first volume, devoted to Antiquity, contains 41 contributions, of which 25 are in Greek, 6 in English and the 10 in French. Each contribution is preceded by a summary in the three languages. The volume opens with a brief prologue written by the late M. Oikonomidou and two tributes to the two deceased scholars, the first by E. Tsourti, who recalls the considerable legacy of M. Oikonomidou to the numismatists and to Greek numismatics, and the second by F. de Callataÿ, who reminds us of the innovative character of the research carried out by his compatriot T. Hackens, whether on the circulation of money (Boeotia, Peloponnesus) or on the coinage of Argos and Delos: in all cases, he was able to emphasise the link between the needs linked to war and the minting of money.

Three synthetic contributions on Peloponnesian coinage follow these tributes: A. Moustaka presents a panorama of the main archaic and classical Peloponnesian issues, and P. Marchetti does the same for those dating to the period between 336 and 146, followed by the late I. Touratsoglou for Roman times. The following contributions deal with various subjects: V. Van Driessche develops the controversial idea that Greece used a standard based on the value of bronze, C. Flament studies

the organisation of production in the workshops, A. Andreou and P. Tselekas study the theme of money in sanctuaries.

We then move on to micro-regional approaches, with three articles bringing new information on the numismatics of Argos and the Argolid: the discovery of coins of Argos and Philip II in a tomb of Pydna in 2002 (C. Gatzolis), a hoard of coins of Alexander the Great and Demetrios Poliorketes discovered by archaeologists of the 4th Ephorate in Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities during an emergency excavation in 1981 in Argos (S. Markypodi and M. Giannakouli), and the corpus of Arsinoe-Methana coinage, minted at the time of the Ptolemaic base on the peninsula (A. Meadows).

Arcadian coinage is then discussed: that of Alea (D. A. Kousoulas), the iconography of Arcadian coins (D. I. Tsangari) and Orchomenos of Arcadia (P. Galanis). E. Apostolou then presents a hoard dated to the 3rd century found in Messene (86 silver coins).

Two contributions are devoted to the relations between Peloponnesus and Crete: the circulation of Peloponnesian coins in western Crete from the numismatic collections of the Museum of Chania (M. Skordou) and the cultural transfers in iconographic matters between the two regions (M. I. Stephanakis). The next two papers deal with Cephallenia: the circulation of money in the island during the Classical and Hellenistic periods (H. Bounelou and A. Soteriou) and the hoard of Cephallenia 1935, IGCH 170 (M. Oikonomidou).

L. de Angelo Laky discusses the coins of Olympia and the establishment of the iconography of Zeus in the Classical period (coin types, sculptures and reliefs). H. Nicolet-Pierre presents the hoard of Mageira 1950 and the circulation of the coins of Aegina around 400. F. Wojan evokes the very large Elean bronzes issued in the Hellenistic period. K. Preka and G. Stogias study the contacts between Gitana of Epirus and the Peloponnese via the monetary circulation and diverse seals (in particular a seal of Dyme, in the type of Athena).

The volume continues with the presentation of new data on Achaia, with the publication of the 1892 Ougri hoard, IGCH 121 (P. Tselekas). M. Gkikaki studies the monetary type in the right of the Classical Achaian coins, which she identifies as an Artemis Triklaria. Three hoards are published: A. G. Vordos and G. Gorini present a hoard of bronzes from Antigonos Gonatas found near Aigion; then two hoards from Dyme: the impressive hoard from Dyme I with 882 coins (M. Lakakis) and a hoard of bronze coins (A. Nikolakopoulou).

E. Rallis then presented two hoards from the northern Peloponnese, ranging from 320 to the Julio-Claudian period: the Bozika hoard from Nemea 1940 (IGCH 115) and a hoard found near Patras during an emergency excavation in 1992. The paper by C. Papageorgiadou and S. Zoumbaki offers a useful synthesis of the economy and coinage in the Peloponnese under Roman rule in the 1st century BC. P. Assenmaker then takes up the controversial issue of the so-called Lucullian coins, adopting after others the attribution of the mints to L. Lucullus' brother, the quaestor Marcus. C. Doyen re-examines the epigraphic record of the *oktôbolos eisphora* of Messene, which also dates from the 1st century BC, then S. Giannopoulos discusses Eurycles, dynast of Sparta, his monetary production and his *euergetism* in Laconia, and T. Kourempas the coinage of Pylos in the imperial period.

This very eclectic volume continues with the study of the iconography of Hermes (C. Tsangalia) and Apollo (M. D. Trifiro) on Peloponnesian coins. It concludes with two contributions devoted to numismatic discoveries of the imperial period: a hoard from a funerary monument of Akriai in Laconia (S. Rosaki, A. Maltezou, A. Themis, E. Zabbou) and a hoard dated to the middle of the 4th century exhumed at Karavostasi of Oitylon of Laconia during a rescue excavation of the 5th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities (M. Tsouli and A. Papagiannis).

The second volume, devoted to the Byzantine and modern periods, is more modest in scope than the first: it presents 16 contributions, of which 15 are in Greek and 1 in English, preceded by a summary in both languages in French. Like the previous one, it opens with three large synthesis texts: the one on Byzantine Peloponnesian society and economy from the 5th to the 12th century (V. Penna) is followed by a long article devoted to the Western Middle Ages in the Peloponnese after 1204, in which 11 unpublished hoards from the Numismatic Museum are presented (J. Baker and M. Galani-Krikou) and by a vast panorama of regional monetary circulation under the Ottoman Empire and then in the independent Greek state (P. Kokkas). This is followed by three studies devoted to the Peloponnese of the proto-Byzantine period, based on coins found during the excavations of the gymnasium of Argos in the 1980s (V. Maladakis) and in Elid (A. I. Lambropoulou) and on seals (I. Koltsida-Makri). The middle-Byzantine period is discussed in relation to Argos (P. Giannopoulos) and taxation in the Peloponnese (M. Gerolymatou). This is followed by a contribution on the numismatic data relating to the Late-Byzantine period at Mouchli in Arcadia (C. Lagos and P. Karyanos), and then a contribution

on the coins from the excavations of Paul Lazarides at Acronauplia in 1972, which range from the 6th to the beginning of the 19th century (M. Galani-Krikou). Then come two contributions on the monetary circulation in Argolid in the Middle Ages: A. Kossyva presents two hoards found in Argos in 2005 during an emergency excavation conducted by the 4th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities. J. Baker and G. Tsekes then discuss finds of coins from the Limnes area. The thematic section of the second volume gives

three contributions on the history of Morea: K. D. Papakosma deals with private credit in the medieval Peloponnese on the basis of a set of Argian documents, D. Athanasoulis evokes a lead bull of the Hospitallers found in the castle of Chloumoutzi (Clermont) dating from the period when Philibert de Naillac (1396-1421) was Grand Master of the Order and A. Mazarakis presents the first medal of the Hospitaller Order: Mazarakis presents the first medal struck by contemporary Greece on the initiative of Ioannis Capodistrias.

D. Evgenidou concludes this second volume by summarising in Greek the achievements of the various contributions, while welcoming the advances offered by the colloquium in the history of the Byzantine, Medieval and Modern Peloponnese. Her conclusion is similar to that given by O. Picard for the first volume, which clearly states the main interest of this publication: to make available to the scholars a considerable amount of unpublished material coming from excavations actively carried out in all the Peloponnesian regions; to this must be added some reflections on the circulation and production of regional money from the end of the archaic era to the modern period. The Argolid is particularly well treated, but the editors are to be thanked for having also encouraged contributions on other regions of the Peloponnese, from Achaia to Laconia.

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## HISTORIOGRAPHY

**D.J. Ian Begg, *Lost Worlds of Ancient and Modern Greece. Gilbert Bagnani: The Adventures of a Young Italo-Canadian Archaeologist in Greece, 1921-1924.* pp. xxxviii + 309, 14 ills, 5 maps, 1 tbl. Oxford: Archaeopress, 2020. ISBN 978-1-78969-452-9, hardcover £25.**

This volume reconstructs the fascinating vicissitudes of a prodigious young man and his adventures in Greece and the eastern Mediterranean between the years 1921 and 1924.

The story of the Italo-Canadian Gilbert Bagnani has very different characteristics from the experiences of many other young archaeologists, who in the early decades of the 20th century stayed in Greece and the Levant to study and visit the remains of ancient civilizations, residing at scientific and academic foreign institutions in the area and especially in Athens.

Ian Begg highlights very well the intellectual and character traits that made this 21-year-old man a privileged interlocutor of the highest archaeological figures who resided in Greece at that time, but also a frequent visitor to high-ranking salons in which the intricacies of politics were discussed in a country that was going through a very delicate period.

The numerous epistles that Gilbert assiduously sent to his mother Florence, preserved at the University of Trent, in Peterborough, Ontario, meticulously studied by the author of this book, appear as a whole not only as a travel diary but also as an acute examination of contemporary events and of the debate, then at its highest levels, between royalists and Venizelists. The unprecedented point of view is that of an intelligent dandy, a lover of social life who did not disdain to combine profound discourses on the country's past and present culture with receptions, gala dinners or invitations for a tea or a whisky and soda in the halls of the prestigious Hotel Grande Bretagne.

A strength of this book is the deep and precise contemporary historical reconstruction that Ian Begg offers to the reader, often leaving the word to Bagnani and his letters, in a tangle of names and exponents of noble families about whom precise details are given in the text or in footnotes.

There are some aspects that deserve to be emphasized and discussed. First, the Roman training